

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 14, 1923.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of all mercies, Giver of all blessings, the One who is the inspiration of all worthy thought and action, we thank Thee for this day. Help us to bring our possessions of mind, soul, and body as offerings to Thee, that we may be acceptable sons of the living God; thus we shall leave on our pathway something that is worthy of merit and emulation. In every way may we so live that each to-morrow shall be better than to-day. Take away from us all ignoble desires and unrighteous thoughts, and may we strive to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a speech made by my colleague [Mr. BRAND] before the Bankers' Association of the State of Georgia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech made by his colleague [Mr. BRAND] before the Bankers' Association of the State of Georgia. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Under the leave granted to extend my remarks I wish to print the following:

CUBAN CONTROVERSY ABLY DISCUSSED BY HON. CHARLES H. BRAND, ATHENS, GA., MEMBER OF THE BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON—FLAYS HARDING IN VIOLENT SPEECH.

The proposition involved in this resolution is a matter of interest to every member of this association, as well as to the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank and the States composing the sixth district. Besides, it touches, in a sense, the interest of all the people of the cotton-growing States, particularly the man who "follows the plow and bends over the hoe."

Most of the people who are backing the proposition of the Boston bank to establish an agency at Cuba are more or less callous and indifferent to the farming classes of our section of the country. This may be due largely to the fact that they know nothing about their troubles. One has to live here with these people, move among them, see and talk with them, in order to know their suffering and hardships, and particularly the sacrifices they have endured since 1920, and are now enduring. I hope a better and happier day is coming. If so, it will be largely due to a proper administration of the system by the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

I have never fought the Federal reserve system as a Member of Congress, in or out of it, and yet I have arraigned the board, probably the first Member of Congress to do so, for the deflation policy it adopted in 1920, which virtually destroyed the cotton grower and most everybody else dependent upon him. The member banks of this district are not chargeable for this. The Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank didn't do it. According to information that has come before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, the sixth district Federal reserve bank has been administered more wisely, economically, satisfactorily, and in the interest of the member banks and the people generally than any other Federal reserve bank in the United States.

I say this much in behalf of Governor Wellborn and his cabinet and all those charged with the responsibility of administering the bank's affairs. This policy originates at headquarters, and Gov. W. P. G. Harding, more than any other human being, is responsible for it. More values were destroyed by this policy, which was promulgated suddenly and secretly, than the calamity which followed Sherman's "march to the sea."

Men suicided all over this country on account of it; thousands went into bankruptcy; men, women, and children of both races have gone half clothed and hungry; people are suffering from the effects of this policy now and it will be many years, if ever, before they get over it. The master mind of the Federal Reserve Board even now is trying to manipulate the policies of the board. He is trying to put over a proposition on the Atlanta bank which is outrageous, and, to be plain about it, I am afraid he is going to do it.

Governor Wellborn and Governor Harding are both from the same State, both from the South, and yet Governor Harding is trying to take away from the Atlanta bank the right to establish a branch

agency in Cuba and to give the Boston bank this privilege. Yet, when he was a member of the Federal Reserve Board he advocated an expenditure of \$400,000 for the purpose of erecting a building in Jacksonville to help expedite and carry on the business of the Atlanta bank with Cuba.

Besides, the Atlanta bank filed application with the Federal Reserve Board to establish this agency two years before the Boston bank did. Everybody understood he was favorable to this proposition when he was a member of the board, and yet he is persistently opposing it now when he knows the agency rightly and naturally belongs to us and not to Boston. The Cuban business belongs to the Atlanta bank, and I contend it is unreasonable, unfair, and unjust for Governor Harding, as the instrument of the Boston bank, to try to take this business away from the Atlanta bank.

Another phase of this question is more important than the establishment of the Cuban agency. It raises the question whether or not, occupying the office of governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston at a salary of \$50,000 per annum, he will still be permitted to dictate the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. The absent member, no longer officially connected with the board, is reaching across the States, with the back of his hand turned against his own people, in his militant efforts against the interest of the people and the member banks of the system in the sixth district. The question arises, Has Governor Harding such an influence over the Federal Reserve Board as to control its policies? When President Harding declined to reappoint Governor Harding a member of the Federal Reserve Board the country thought that his influence with the board terminated.

What does the Boston bank and Governor Harding mean, anyway? What is behind the curtain? Who is playing the game in Washington behind the scenes in Boston? What has the Boston bank got in mind? Do they want to manipulate the price of tobacco in Cuba? Are they interested in the sugar speculators down there and the sugar profiteers here? If so, Governor Harding should be reminded that he is playing with human life and the comforts and necessities of the men, women, and little children of this section of our country.

Governor Harding should not forget that he was a party to the policy adopted in 1920, which decreased the price of cotton from 40 and 50 cents to 10 cents per pound. I have nothing against Governor Harding personally. I hope he may live a long time. But his official connection with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington and its affairs was ended by his failure to be reappointed, and it ought to be permanently ended on account of the disaster visited upon this country three years ago.

Secretary Wallace testified before our committee that the Federal Reserve Board could increase the value of the products of the farmer or decrease them when it saw fit to do so. Governor Harding was present when this statement was made. Mr. Wallace is a Republican and a very high-class man. I myself asked him, "Do you mean to say that the Federal Reserve Board can, by a certain policy which it might adopt, run up the price of cotton to 40 or 50 cents per pound or run it down to 8 or 10 cents per pound?" and he said, "Yes." Governor Harding denied this statement vehemently. This testimony confirmed my conviction that the members of the Federal Reserve Board held the power of life and death over all the people, and for one I am against Governor Harding having anything to do with the establishment of this bank in Cuba or having anything more to do with dictating the policy of the Federal Reserve Board.

If the board has the power to run up the price of sugar and other essentials of life, or run down the price of cotton, the men who compose it ought to have the interest of the people of the South at heart, and particularly the laboring men and the poor people of the Nation at large.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

Mr. TREADWAY. Mr. Speaker, after the conclusion of the business on the Speaker's desk and the disposition of the regular order on Tuesday next I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one hour on the subject of anthracite coal.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that on Tuesday next after the routine business is disposed of he be permitted to address the House for one hour on the subject of anthracite coal. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by inserting in the RECORD a letter from the Secretary of Commerce on the food shortage in Germany.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting a letter from the Secretary of Commerce on the food shortage in Germany. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,  
Washington, December 8, 1923.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Jr.,  
Member Committee on Foreign Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CONGRESSMAN: In accordance with your request of December 1 I send you herewith a report on the German food situation made by our staff in Germany. This report is necessarily objective, as any discussion of causes lies, of course, outside of this department. In short, the situation is this:

Germany is confronted with three major difficulties in her food supply. First, the breakdown in currency has caused a breakdown in the distribution of the last harvest, inasmuch as the farmers will not accept the practically worthless paper money. Second, German merchants are unable to finance the full annual margin of imports necessary to make the usual deficit in domestic production because diminished exports reduce the available supply of foreign exchange, which is also to some extent being hoarded abroad because of economic chaos at home. Third, the widespread unemployment, as a result of which millions of the workers in the urban and thickly populated manufacturing areas are unable to purchase sufficient food even if it were in the markets.

The normal processes of distribution from farm to town are breaking down and shops are gradually closing. The agricultural population is amply supplied with food, and to a less extent the smaller towns in agricultural districts, which are able to barter with the farmers. The better-to-do people of the larger cities and the more expensive hotels and restaurants are also supplied. Thus the whole burden of economic failure lies upon the working population, the old and disabled, and the professional groups in the larger cities and manufacturing districts, comprising about 20,000,000 people.

Germany must at all times import a certain amount of food. The margin of imports needed during the current harvest year, based upon last year's experience (assuming that domestic distribution can be reestablished), is apparently about 50,000,000 bushels of bread grains, 700,000 tons of pork fats, dairy produce, and vegetable oils and oil seeds.

Unemployment has long been almost complete in the Ruhr, and will be only gradually restored at best. Outside the Ruhr an actual majority of the town workers are either unemployed or are employed part time, and unemployment is increasing. Suffering is already considerable and failure of adequate measures will make a very grave situation indeed. As is universal in food shortages, the burden falls most upon children, because their essential food in dairy produce and fats is always the most largely diminished.

The situation is one of acute economic breakdown. Some imports will no doubt take place in the return for the diminishing exports, but further measures will be necessary.

The most constructive solution is the creation of a foreign commercial credit for food supplies, permission for which is now being sought by the German Government. Such a credit operation would not only provide increased imports but through the domestic sale of these imports by the Government it would give more substantial background to the new experimental currency, and from such imports the unemployment doles and charitable public feeding could be conducted. Such a measure would, of course, be temporary, for the ultimate solution lies only in settlement of political relations, the reestablishment of currency, and the rehabilitation of productive industry. This would require time in any event.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,  
Washington.

#### REPORT ON GERMAN FOOD SITUATION.

(By C. E. Herring, United States commercial attaché, Berlin, and staff of the Department of Commerce.)

The difficulties in German food supply are threefold:

1. Inability of merchants or Government to finance the usual margin of imports.
2. Breakdown of currency and consequently of distribution of domestic supplies from the farms to the cities.
3. Widespread unemployment both in occupied and unoccupied Germany, and consequently inability of large masses of people to buy, even if supplies existed.

#### IMPORTS REQUIRED.

This summer's harvest gave a yield of approximately nine and one-half million tons of bread grains, 30,000,000 tons of potatoes, and 1,200,000 tons of sugar. The harvest a year ago gave about 7,000,000 tons of bread grains, 41,000,000 tons of potatoes, and 1,450,000 tons

of sugar. The total food values are therefore not far different in the two harvests, as the increase of bread grains is largely absorbed in the decrease of potatoes and sugar, although even this phase of the matter is further complicated by the considerable use of potatoes for industrial purposes.

The supplies of meats, fats, and dairy products in Germany are always less than her national needs and have been particularly so since the war, owing to the constant shortage of imports of animal feed. During the year ending August 1, 1922, imports of fats were approximately 700,000 tons, including pork products, dairy products, vegetable oils, oil seeds, etc.

Taking last year as a basis, a rough approximation of the imports necessary (provided normal distribution could be reestablished) would indicate a minimum of at least 50,000,000 bushels of bread grains and the same quantity of fats and vegetable oils and seeds as last year—that is, about 700,000 tons. The volume of necessary imports is likely, however, to be increased by the factors arising out of the breakdown of internal distribution referred to later.

Imports are still in progress by the exchange of diminishing exports, but supplies from this source are further limited by the tendency of exporters to hold their balances in stable currencies abroad or to devote them to purchase of raw materials which can upon manufacture be reexported. This latter difficulty arises because to convert foreign currencies into German currency is to see them disappear in depreciation. Food merchants are unable to find foreign credits, and the Government can not, without the consent of the various powers, establish commercial credits on its own behalf of a volume required to meet the situation.

#### BREAKDOWN IN INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION.

Normal distribution has practically broken down because of the failure of the old currency. The new Rentenmark gives no immediate promise of solving the situation. It is difficult to induce a farmer to deliver his production of grain, potatoes, milk, meat, etc., so long as he can not be paid in stable currency. It is, of course, quite impossible to compel bakers and other food distributors to receive paper currency which may have lost much of its value before they can repurchase flour from the millers, potatoes from the wholesaler, and so on. One effect of currency collapse is that food dealers are compelled to demand very wide margins in order to protect themselves from the fluctuation in currency, and in consequence retail prices of foodstuffs have greatly risen and often exceed world price levels. These difficulties are further complicated by food riots in the cities, the plundering of food shops, and the seizure of food in shipment.

Thus far Government intervention has prevented the general closing down of bakeries and other food shops, and until very recently the Government has also been able to compel food distributors to accept paper currency, but as the currency confusion and general dislocation increases the number of shops is decreasing.

The breakdown results in such regulations as those in the cities which provide for the maximum purchase at any one time of 1 pound of sugar, one-half pound of butter or margarine, and 2 pounds of flour—and even for these small amounts it is often necessary to stand several hours in line before police-guarded food shops. The population of Berlin recently has been receiving but 12 per cent of the fresh milk supply of 1913; the proportion of butter is not much greater, and within the last two weeks a large portion of the meat shops have been closed for lack of supplies. The per capita meat consumption in the cities had declined from about 10 pounds per month in 1912 to a rate of 3 pounds per month before the recent final breakdown.

A further difficulty also arises from the fact that a large portion of the city populations usually purchase their potato supply before cold weather, but this year most of them have been unable to do so partly because of the currency breakdown and partly because a vast majority of the wage and salary earners had no reserves and credit has long ceased to exist. Last year there was an orderly marketing of the potato crop, and currency and credit conditions permitted adequate provisioning of the city population before freezing weather made further transport impossible. This year the harvest was three or four weeks delayed on account of unfavorable weather, although food riots and threatened political disturbances caused premature digging of potatoes in some localities. The lack of adequate credits and the currency chaos has thus far prevented the prompt shipment of normal potato supplies to the cities; while the inability to move more than a third or less of the normal supplies to occupied Germany, on account of transport paralysis and general political and economic confusion, is the crux of the famine prospects in the Ruhr. It is difficult to distribute potatoes in very cold weather owing to the lack of insulated cars, and there is now little possibility of supplying the Ruhr and Rhineland population with the two-thirds or more of the winter potato supply they normally receive from middle and northern Germany; hence this food deficit must be compensated by imported grain or other foodstuffs.

The effect of the breakdown upon the agricultural classes has been to stimulate farm consumption of human food by the tendency to



increase the feeding of bread grains, potatoes, sugar beets, skim milk, etc., to animals in spite of Government efforts to prevent it. This is partly contributed to by the inability to import foreign cattle feed.

The ultimate effect of all the factors mentioned above is to make necessary an increase in the volume of imports unless currency is rehabilitated and normal distribution reestablished.

#### REDUCED PURCHASING POWER.

The purchasing power of millions of the industrial population has been so affected by the great unemployment that they can no longer provide a minimum ration for themselves and their families. It is estimated that on November 1 between two and three million were totally unemployed in unoccupied Germany and 7,000,000 on part-time work, of whom 3,000,000 were on half time or less. This leaves about one and one-half to two million in unoccupied territory on full time. In the occupied area from 80 to 90 per cent of organized labor is still totally or partly unemployed.

The Government does for total or partial unemployment are entirely inadequate, and the financial exhaustion of the German Government is so great that it is questionable how long even the present amounts can be continued. Thus, on October 18, when serious bread riots were occurring in Berlin, a totally unemployed worker with a wife and two children received a maximum of 1,800,000,000 marks per week. These millions of paper marks meant in actual purchasing power the equivalent of 10½ pounds of bread, or 2 pounds of margarine, or 36 pounds of potatoes. A Berlin metal worker on half time, also with a wife and two children, received that week as wages and Government allowance 4,800,000,000 marks, or the equivalent of 2½ pounds of bread and one-half of a pound of margarine daily for each member of the family.

#### GROUPS AFFECTED.

The result of all these forces is bringing acute privation to about 20,000,000 of the workers and professional groups in the cities and densely populated manufacturing areas. The agricultural population, those in smaller towns in the agricultural regions who can barter directly with the farmers, the well to do, and the more expensive restaurants in the cities are supplied from domestic produce. The casual tourist is often misled as to the true situation by the fact that meals can easily be secured at prices reasonable, according to American standards, ignoring the fact that the cost of two dinners on the tourist hotel circuit may easily represent more than the weekly wage of a skilled workman.

The children in the poorer quarters are showing grave signs of distinct undernourishment, and generally the situation is one of rapid degeneration unless remedied.

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I ask consent to extend my remarks by inserting an article which I recently published in the Baltimore Sun in reference to some of the problems of the present Congress.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD by inserting an article which is published in the Baltimore Sun on the subject of some of the problems of the present Congress. Is there objection?

Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is it the gentleman's article?

Mr. LOWREY. It is my own article; yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The extension of remarks referred to is here printed in full, as follows:

Mr. LOWREY. Mr. Speaker, I have asked to extend my remarks and to include therein an article which I recently contributed to the Baltimore Evening Sun by request of the editor of that paper. This article is as follows:

#### THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA, WITH A CONGRESSMAN BETWEEN.

[Mr. LOWREY, who until he was 58 years old was a college president, is now serving his second term in the House. The district which he represents, the second Mississippi, is possibly the most exclusively agricultural district in the country. Its largest town has a population of less than 4,000. It is in no sense a backwoods district; on the contrary, it is the "Memphis district" of Mississippi, lying just over the line from the metropolis of the middle South. But it has no factories, no shops, no refineries—just farms.]

#### EXHIBIT A.

Here on my desk are six letters from people in the Postal Service. It so happens that they are evenly divided between three branches of the service, two from each.

These first two are from railway mail clerks. They plead that I shall support legislation to increase the salaries of the men who make the exacting mental preparation, do the nerve-racking work, and incur the dangers necessary to handling our mails on the railway trains. The writers of these letters are good and intelligent men. I know

them. And they make out a good case. It seems clear that they need and deserve a "raise" in salary.

These next two are from rural mail carriers. They also are good and intelligent men and most faithful and efficient. They make their rounds every week day of the year, serving scores of families, rain or shine, hot or cold, through mud or slush or stifling dust. Their pay is not great and out of it they have to keep up the vehicles that are necessary for the carrying of their mails. They feel that there ought to be a Government allowance for the upkeep of these vehicles. And they, too, make out a good case. One instinctively feels that they ought to have what they ask.

And here are the remaining two. They are from fourth-class postmasters. The Government requires them to provide their own office room, equipment, heat, lights, etc. Many of them receive less than \$500 per year all told and none of them receive greatly more. It is distressing to have to try to make ends meet on a basis like that. It is not unusual for one of them to decide that it can not be done and for an office to be abolished outright because no applicant for the postmastership can be found.

Many who do hold on hold on largely from a sense of community responsibility. One of these letters says: "If I quit, the community will be without mail service." The other of these two letters is from a most estimable lady who is having a hard struggle to keep body and soul together. While we consider supplementing the princely salaries which her rural carriers receive, she would like for us to remember that she stands on her feet all day in her cold, uncomfortable, poorly lighted office. Certainly her Congressman can not be so "hard boiled" as to fail to do all in his power to secure an appropriation to give rent and equipment to fourth-class offices.

But the Post Office Department this year sustained a deficit of more than \$24,000,000. To grant these appeals would be to increase that deficit 400 per cent—to add to it, in round numbers, a hundred million dollars. Of course, as Government expenses go, that is an item that might easily get lost in the shuffle. But it would mean an additional tax burden equal to \$5 for every family in the United States.

#### EXHIBIT B.

Here are six other letters, again two and two—two from candy manufacturers, two from jewelers, and two from bottlers of soft drinks—all protesting against what they regard as unjust tax burdens and urgently asking that these burdens be removed. And they are just six. They might as well be 66 or 666. So many such letters come from so many sources that no Congressman could undertake to give his personal attention to all of them.

And every Congressman knows that these protests are merely indicative of the great surge of protest that has formed in the hearts of people everywhere.

#### EXHIBIT C.

And here any day is a stack of letters and papers and circulars from ex-service men and their organizations. Some of them want help in presenting their claims for compensation. And they always get it. Some of them want some abuses somewhere looked into and remedied. Some of them want the bonus. I remember one poor fellow wrote asking when I thought the bonus would be paid and saying that he was depending on it to help save his little hill farm, which he was about to lose under foreclosure.

Of course, the Nation is willing to do for these men to the limit of its capacity. That is its traditional and well-founded attitude toward men who have taken up arms in its defense.

And we have not been miserly with these men. Any man who says that we have speaks from a lack of understanding and a lack of information. Of course, there have been failures both in administration and in legislation, and there have been individual cases where soldier boys have been unable to get what was both morally and legally due them. Wherever human affairs are administered on a large scale these things happen, sometimes innocently, sometimes because somebody gets into a position of public trust who thinks more of himself than he does of the trust.

But up to date Congress has appropriated for the care and compensation of World War veterans \$2,250,000,000—\$102 for every family in the country. One-fourth of this amount has been paid to veterans as compensation with no strings tied to it. A considerable portion of the remainder has been spent in treatment for disabilities incurred in line of duty.

During the current year, for all our soldier relief activities, we have spent \$22.50 for every family in the country. We have in operation 46 hospitals for ex-service men and will soon have in operation 20 more. Eight hundred and ninety thousand men, more than 1 out of every 5 who were in the service, have received some kind of disability aid.

If the proposed bonus should be added to this, we would be at a public expense at least double the amount already paid out for veterans' aid. And we would, of course, continue to be at the current expense just indicated. In other words, during each of the next 50 years we would expend for ex-soldier purposes an amount equal to \$40 or \$50 from each family in the Nation.

## EXHIBIT D.

And here are letters from farmers, any number of them. Most of them are uncomplaining, many of them reveal incidentally, and with hesitation, a condition impressively distressing. Man after man says that he has not made money enough during either of the last two years to pay his State and county taxes. Many of them tell of having gone further and further into debt every year since the war, until now there seems to be nothing to do but to quit. It does not seem humanly possible for them to get through the winter and get a crop in the ground next spring.

These men are cotton farmers. For three years the prices they have received have been below the cost of actual production. This year the weather and the boll weevil have conspired to ruin the crop. The price is up, but it is up because there is no cotton to sell. And it seems that the wheat farmers and the stock raisers are in straits almost as hard.

What are we to do? If we do what politicians have been prone to do as long as there have been politicians, we will grant the appropriations where they are asked; we will try to shift the taxes around a little bit—we won't remove them; we will probably have to increase them—but we will say: "There, now; that isn't so bad. We'll put it on the other shoulder for the time being, and maybe after a while we can drop it altogether." Then we will tinker about and try to fix up farm prices and offer some easier credits so our farmer friends can go further into debt.

Which is not to say that I disparage a proper agricultural credits system. Credits are necessary, but they must be sound credits.

However, if we are somewhat different from the more ancient politicians—and heaven knows we need to be different—we may try to get further down at fundamentals. The best way to increase a man's income is to increase the purchasing power of the income he now has. It is a longer process, but it is a whole lot safer. It means going down to still other fundamentals. It means not to give him special privileges, but to take away the special privileges that have already been acquired by the fellow he has to buy from; not to shoot more artificial stimulant into production and distribution, but to cut off the dope we have been shooting in all these years and to give in its place some real food.

The only way in the world to reduce taxation is to reduce the expenditures of revenues derived from taxation. That means that many of us would have to forego schemes dear to our hearts. We might even have to give up some appropriations that would mean votes, and we need votes mighty bad. Be that as it may, the test is on us. Are we simply selfish opportunists or can we rise to where we see all measures in their true relation to all other measures and conditions? Do we see through the glass darkly or can we bring ourselves to see clearly?

As for the farmer—and unless he prospers we can have no real national prosperity—four things are especially necessary. And they do not have to do with price fixing and charity. They constitute a program that is a long program, but it is a constructive program. He must furnish the first of these four things for himself, and I think I know him well enough to say that he will furnish it if he is given half a chance. It is his personal factor: Thrift, intelligently directed energy, and cooperation.

Second. The credit system which he now has must be kept on a sound basis and it must be extended until its legitimate benefits become available to the smallest farmer in the most remote community. That is not so much a legislative task as an executive task, though, of course, the Congress may be able to help. Certainly Congressmen, with the influence which is properly theirs as the representatives of the people, may help.

Third. Foreign markets must be opened wide to our agricultural products. One has but to look at the map to be sure that our greatest resources are agricultural resources. If they are to be exploited as they ought to be exploited we must ship largely to less favored peoples. Normal conditions of trade and commerce must be restored to the world. Otherwise at least a third of our farm investment has no security. Can the Federal Government do anything toward restoring world conditions? Certainly it has not done much during these last few years.

Fourth. Our agricultural resources have been so great that for a hundred years we have been forcing them to bear not only their own burdens but also the burdens of our industrialism. That policy has given us two planes, a lower one on which the farmer sells and a higher one on which he buys. Now things must be equalized. If they are not, the top-heavy structure will become increasingly unsafe.

Of course, I am getting at the tariff which, through protection, adds on an average, 30 per cent ad valorem to everything the farmer buys. Tariff is not the only factor in the situation (transportation and market speculation are other factors), but it is probably the chief. It is interesting to note that the President and the Secretary of Agriculture have recently been revealing faint flashes of the same idea, but, of course, it is not to be expected that they should suggest the remedy.

This discussion, Mr. Speaker, was inspired by two facts which have impressed me much of late.

First, we need to keep constantly before us the fact that every dollar which we appropriate here for any purpose has to be paid out of somebody's pocket, and we might add to that the fact that nobody, legislator or scientific expert, has ever succeeded in devising a method of taxation which prevents the passing of the burden on to the "ultimate consumer." The Government can not create money values. From its standpoint the wealth of the community is perfectly illiquid. Taxation is very much like dipping water out of a pool. No matter what part of the pool the water is dipped from, or what sort of a vessel is used for the dipping, the effect of the dipping is felt by the whole pool. Federal taxation is usually indirect, but it is just as real and goes just as deep into the pockets of the people as it would if it were direct.

So, every appeal for additional appropriation is also an appeal for additional taxation. The criterion of every appropriation ought to be: Should we call on the people, under existing circumstances, to pay the money for this purpose?

The second fact which has impressed me, Mr. Speaker, is this: I have never known a time when our people were feeling the tax burden so acutely, or when they were crying so loudly for relief with so good reason for the cry. In my State the increase in State taxation from 1917 to 1922 was 155.7 per cent, and the increase in per capita indebtedness was from \$3.03 to \$6.89. Because Federal taxation is so largely indirect, it is impossible to tell just what the percentage increase in Federal taxation during the same period was, but the Federal per capita debt increased from \$18.33 to \$220.32.

Our agricultural classes especially are feeling the burden. The wheat farmers of the West and the cotton farmers in the boll-weevil districts of the South are in well-nigh desperate straits. One farmer recently said to me that he had made 8 bales of cotton this year on land where he made 48 bales last year, and last year's crop was short. This is not an extreme case. Many are worse.

The legislation demanded of this Congress is relief legislation—measures which will remove burdens, not add to them. We ought to act, and we ought to act promptly and decisively, without jockeying for political advantages. I am not preaching; I am stating facts which every sensible man recognizes. No party or faction or "bloc" has any right now to play politics, because political issues are trivial as compared with the economic and moral questions which are at stake.

## SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. HUDSPETH, of Texas, presented himself at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] is entitled to 20 minutes. Is the gentleman present? The gentleman does not seem to be present.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HUDDLESTON] is not present?

The SPEAKER. He does not seem to be present.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Then I move that the House do now adjourn.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Ohio withhold his motion for a moment?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I will.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to proceed for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee. In order to make an announcement to gentlemen on this side of the Chamber. In the absence of Mr. RAINEY, chairman of our caucus, who is unavoidably detained, I announce that there will be a Democratic caucus in this Chamber at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Ohio to allow me to put a question to him before he insists on his motion to adjourn?

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will it be brief?

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. It will be brief, and not at all an embarrassing question; in fact, I know I could not embarrass the gentleman if I tried to do so. I only wish to know when we may expect, in order that it may serve the convenience of Members to have that information, the matter of the election of committees will be brought forward?

Mr. LONGWORTH. I hope that probably we will be able to bring it up to-morrow; I am not absolutely certain.

Mr. MOORE of Virginia. Is the gentleman having trouble? [Laughter.]

Mr. LONGWORTH. Well, there are certain little details. [Laughter.]

Mr. SABATH. Are they only little?



Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman promised he would not ask an embarrassing question and I do not think he has been quite fair to the gentleman.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement of about one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to make a statement for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, yesterday when the House was in session the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE] suggested that he would like very much to have a resolution presented for the consideration of the House to provide for the payment of compensation and training pay to World War veterans before the Christmas holidays.

I promised that I would introduce such a resolution. Since that time I have looked up the precedents very carefully, and I find that the introduction and passage of such a resolution would create a good many complications that might result in the payment of considerable money above what might justly be due, and with no hope of having the overpayments returned. I have concluded that it would be unwise to introduce the resolution, and the men themselves will not be injured by withholding its introduction. Personally I do not want to do anything that will cause either embarrassment to the Treasury or expense to the taxpayers without doing any special good to the people who are sought to be served. I assume all responsibility for refusing to introduce this resolution. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE] would like to have it introduced, and I do not think it should be.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 15, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

180. A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting the text of the annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, covering activities of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1923; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

181. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Chefuncte River and Bogue Falia, La.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

182. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Dorchester Bay and Neponset River, Mass.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

183. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of East Chester Creek, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

184. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Sabine-Neches Canal, Tex., with a view to the revetment of the north bank from what is known as Blands Bend Road, on the north, through the city (Port Arthur) to the southern limits of said city; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

185. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Cape Vincent Harbor, N. Y.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DALLINGER: A bill (H. R. 3667) to amend and modify the war risk insurance act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 3668) to regulate the shipment in commerce of canned salmon, to provide inspection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By the SPEAKER: A bill (H. R. 3669) to provide for the inspection of the battle fields of the siege of Petersburg, Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAKER: A bill (H. R. 3670) to amend section 17 of an act entitled "An act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the

development of waterpower, the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," approved June 10, 1920; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3671) appointing a day for the beginning of regular sessions of Congress; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 3672) fixing the salary of the collector of customs at Mobile, Ala.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3673) providing for hospitalization, medical treatment, nursing, and all necessary care of disabled ex-service men; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 3674) to give military status and discharges to the members of the Russian Railway Service Corps, organized by the War Department under authority of the President of the United States, for service during the war with Germany; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3675) to provide for the equitable distribution of captured war devices and trophies to the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 3676) to amend the war risk insurance act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 3677) authorizing the Secretary of War to modify the harbor lines at Newport Harbor, Calif.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3678) authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer certain property in the city of San Diego, Calif., to the city of San Diego for municipal purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GASQUE: A bill (H. R. 3679) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Peedee River in South Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3680) authorizing the building of a bridge across Kingston Lake at Conway, S. C.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3681) to authorize the building of a bridge across the Waccamaw River in South Carolina; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 3682) authorizing the construction, reconstruction, and improvement of roads and trails, inclusive of necessary bridges, in the national parks and monuments under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 3683) making eligible for retirement under certain conditions officers of the Army of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, who incurred physical disability in line of duty while in the service of the United States during the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 3684) for the enrollment and allotment of members of the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewas, in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3685) to amend the act of March 3, 1855, entitled "An act providing for allotment of lands in severalty to the Indians residing upon the Umatilla Reservation, in the State of Oregon, and granting patents therefor, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 3686) conferring a preference right of entry on discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines upon the opening to disposition of abandoned military reservations; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3687) repealing existing law requiring the Postmaster General to report action taken on claims of postmasters; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HUDSPETH: A bill (H. R. 3688) granting the consent of Congress to maintain a bridge across the Rio Grande River; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDMONDS: A bill (H. R. 3689) to amend the insurance laws of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 3690) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Cuthbert, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3691) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Vienna, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3692) to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Ashburn, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 3693) to provide for the erection of a public building at Morgan City, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3694) to provide for the erection of a public building at Houma, La.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SITES: A bill (H. R. 3695) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Shippensburg, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 3696) increasing the limit of cost for the erection of a public building at Yonkers, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DEAL: A bill (H. R. 3697) to purchase a site for the erection of a post-office building in the city of Norfolk, Va.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURDICK: A bill (H. R. 3698) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States post office at Warren, R. I.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 3699) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building in Lewistown, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BUSBY: A bill (H. R. 3700) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Kosciusko, Miss.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3701) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Okolona, Miss.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3702) to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Winona, Miss.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KINCHELOE: A bill (H. R. 3703) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Madisonville, Ky.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 3704) to authorize the enlargement, extension, and remodeling of the Federal building at Lockport, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3705) to authorize the purchase of a site and the construction of a Federal building at Tonawanda, Erie County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) for the purchase of a site for a public building at Youngstown, Niagara County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3707) to authorize the purchase of a site for a Federal building in the village of Middleport, Niagara County, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3708) to authorize the enlargement, extension, and remodeling of the Federal building at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOOKER: A bill (H. R. 3709) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by condemnation or otherwise, such land in the town of Galax, Va., as may be necessary for the location of a post-office building in the said town, and also to construct a suitable building thereon, and making appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 3710) for the erection of a public building at Tucson, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 3711) to provide increased postal facilities by erection of a central distributing and general post-office building upon the acquired Federal site on East One hundred and forty-ninth Street, Borough of the Bronx, New York City; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 3712) to increase the cost of construction of the Federal building at Globe, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3713) for the erection of a public building at Prescott, Ariz.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOZIER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 86) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 87) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOZIER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. FISH: Resolution (H. Res. 90) amending clause 4 of Rule XXVII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 91) amending Rule X and Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CRISP: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Georgia indorsing the plan to construct a substitute steam plant for the Gorgas plant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREW: A bill (H. R. 3714) to commission Capt. William Rees Rush as a rear admiral on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ARNOLD: A bill (H. R. 3715) granting an increase of pension to Richard Howe; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CABLE: A bill (H. R. 3716) for the relief of George T. Silvers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3717) granting a pension to Leota Dell Sharp; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3718) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Coburn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3719) granting a pension to Charles Fuhr; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3720) granting a pension to Margaret A. Addington; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3721) granting a pension to Sarah Birch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3722) granting a pension to Agnes Green; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3723) granting an increase of pension to Josinah Brinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAGUE: A bill (H. R. 3724) granting a pension to Ezra Poquette; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DEMPSEY: A bill (H. R. 3725) for the relief of Mason B. Crary; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3726) for the relief of George F. Ames; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3727) for the relief of Andrew Cullin; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3728) for the relief of Emons Johnson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3729) granting a pension to Malvina Cost; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3730) granting a pension to Lovinia A. Griswold; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3731) for the relief of Frank Stinchcomb; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3732) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cummings; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 3733) granting an increase of pension to Sherwood H. Williams; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3734) granting a pension to Susan Kiley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3735) waiving in favor of Lieut. Simon M. Kay, of the Reserve Corps, United States Army, the age limit, so that he may be permitted to accept commission of second lieutenant in the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3736) for the relief of James J. Meehan; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FISH: A bill (H. R. 3737) for the relief of the Near East Relief (Inc.); to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3738) for the relief of Martha E. Conklin; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3739) for the relief of James Ryan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GLATFELTER: A bill (H. R. 3740) granting a pension to Margaret Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3741) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Laird; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3742) granting a pension to James D. Danner; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3743) for the relief of John Wallick; to the Committee on Military Affairs.



Also, a bill (H. R. 3744) granting a pension to Anna Ruth Keefer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 3745) for the relief of John M. Hines; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3746) for the relief of Robert T. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 3747) to correct the military record of George W. Kelly; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3748) for the relief of Lebanon National Bank; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3749) granting a pension to Lenora Piper; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3750) to correct the military record of James Holder; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 3751) for the relief of the McGilvray-Raymond Granite Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINCHELOE: A bill (H. R. 3752) granting an increase of pension to Calvin O. McDaniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3753) to make a preliminary survey of Pond River, in Kentucky, with the view to the control of its floods; to the Committee on Flood Control.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 3754) granting a pension to William D. Miller; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEAVITT: A bill (H. R. 3755) granting a pension to Emma Kate Holbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3756) granting to the county of Custer, State of Montana, certain land in said county for use as a fair-ground; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LINEBERGER: A bill (H. R. 3757) granting a pension to William D. Ellfeldt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3758) granting a pension to Rebecca J. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3759) granting a pension to Elisha L. Bennett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3760) granting a pension to W. C. Merritt; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOGAN: A bill (H. R. 3761) for the relief of George A. Nickles; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOZIER: A bill (H. R. 3762) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the county of Carroll, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3763) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Chariton County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3764) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Grundy County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3765) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Linn County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3766) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Livingston County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3767) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Monroe County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3768) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Randolph County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3769) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to Sullivan County, State of Missouri, one German cannon or fieldpiece and a suitable outfit of cannon balls; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: A bill (H. R. 3770) for the examination and survey of Dog River, Ala., from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad bridge to the mouth of said river including a connection with the Mobile Bay ship channel; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MACLAFFERTY: A bill (H. R. 3771) for the relief of John Clarence Shea; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MAJOR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3772) for the relief of the estate of Felix Scott Chambers, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 3773) for the relief of the heirs of Susan A. Nicholas; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MILLER of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3774) granting a pension to Francis M. Meadows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: A bill (H. R. 3775) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Aull; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3776) for the relief of the heirs of William H. Harvey, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PARKER: A bill (H. R. 3777) granting a pension to Charles H. Vall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3778) granting a pension to Albert Reynolds; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REECE: A bill (H. R. 3779) granting an increase of pension to John C. Trent; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3780) granting an increase of pension to William R. Drain; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3781) granting an increase of pension to Robert Leonard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3782) granting an increase of pension to Orville Harvey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3783) granting an increase of pension to Marcus C. Luttrell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3784) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Lillard; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3785) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hyder; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3786) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hall; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3787) granting a pension to Tide Owens; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3788) granting a pension to William J. Chester; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3789) granting a pension to Dudley J. Howell; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3790) granting a pension to Lucy E. Range; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3791) granting a pension to Oscar Sheffield; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3792) granting a pension to Robert J. Jones; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3793) granting a pension to James R. Daniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3794) granting a pension to Guss Hughes; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) granting a pension to Walter A. Bailey; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3796) granting a pension to Cordelia Kite; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROMJUE: A bill (H. R. 3797) granting a pension to Caroline A. Shepperson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SIMMONS: A bill (H. R. 3798) granting a pension to George Evans, alias George W. Sanderson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SITES: A bill (H. R. 3799) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Cornman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H. R. 3800) to cancel an allotment of land made to Mary Crane or Ho-tah-kah-win-kaw, a deceased Indian, embracing land within the Winnebago Indian Reservation in Nebraska; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 3801) granting an increase of pension to James Phelps; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3802) granting an increase of pension to S. Harriett Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3803) granting a pension to Eliza A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3804) granting a pension to Leona Stealey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3805) granting a pension to Sylvester Condon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3806) granting a pension to Olive M. Bollinger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3807) granting a pension to Anna O'Neil; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEDMAN: A bill (H. R. 3808) for the relief of Levi R. Whitted; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SWING: A bill (H. R. 3809) for the relief of Claude Chandler; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TABER: A bill (H. R. 3810) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Sodus, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3811) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Geneva, State of New York, two Ger-

man cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3812) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Aurora, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3813) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Canandaigua, State of New York, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3814) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Penn Yan, State of New York, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3815) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Covert, State of New York, a German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3816) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Interlaken, State of New York, a German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3817) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Shortsville, State of New York, a German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3818) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Gibson, State of New York, a German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3819) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Victor, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3820) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Lyons, State of New York, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3821) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Cato, State of New York, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3822) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Port Byron, State of New York, two German cannons or fieldpieces; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3823) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of Guyanoga, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3824) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the village of East Bloomfield, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3825) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the city of Auburn, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3826) authorizing the Secretary of War to donate to the town of Newark, State of New York, one German cannon or fieldpiece; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 3827) granting an increase of pension to Kate E. Andrews; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 3828) granting a pension to Irwin E. Warner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3829) to provide for a survey of New Haven Harbor, Conn., with a view to its improvement for navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TREADWAY: A bill (H. R. 3830) granting a pension to Carrie E. Doane; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERHILL: A bill (H. R. 3831) for the relief of the owners of the barge *Consolidation Coastwise No. 24*; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3832) granting a pension to Alfred Barker; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3833) granting a pension to John T. Brannon; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3834) granting an increase of pension to David C. McDonald; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3835) granting a pension to Martin E. McMichael; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3836) granting an increase of pension to Maggie R. Armstrong; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3837) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Kuhlenschmidt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINTER: A bill (H. R. 3838) for the relief of D. L. Cook and J. S. Cook; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WURZBACH: A bill (H. R. 3839) for the relief of M. Castanola & Son; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SIMMONS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) to award to James H. Cook, of Agate, Nebr., a bronze medal for valiant services in the Geronimo campaign; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARRETT of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 88) providing a clerk for the minority members of the Ways and Means Committee; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MICHENER: Resolution (H. Res. 89) providing for the payment to Louise Joslyn Irland, widow of Fred Irland, late official reporter of debates, a sum equal to one year's salary as official reporter of debates, and \$250 as funeral expenses of said Fred Irland; to the Committee on Accounts.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

182. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

183. Also (by request), petition of the Louisiana Baptist convention, favoring House Joint Resolution 159 and urging its immediate passage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

184. Also (by request), petition of the officers and directors of the New York Electrical League, favoring Secretary Mellon's tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

185. Also (by request), petition of the Fuchs & Lang Manufacturing Co., New York, favoring the Mellon tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

186. Also (by request), petition of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, New York, favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

187. Also (by request), petition of the National Women's Party, urging the immediate passage of the equal rights amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

188. Also (by request), petition of Springfield Pharmacists' Association, Springfield, Mass., favoring the passage of the Kelly-Stephens bill to prohibit price-fixing; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

189. Also (by request), petition of members of the Sibalom Enlightening Association, of the Philippine Islands, extending sympathy on the death of President Harding; to the Select Committee on Death of President Harding.

190. By Mr. ALDRICH: Petition of United League of Women Voters of Rhode Island, urging passage of child-labor amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

191. Also, petition of Practical Men's Club, Everlastik (Inc.), of Pawtucket, R. I., indorsing proposed tax-reduction plan of Secretary Mellon; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

192. By Mr. BEERS: Papers to accompany House bill 3357; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

193. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3358; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

194. By Mr. BRIGGS: Petition of Fred W. Norris, Galveston, Tex., urging passage of measure for construction of San Carlos Dam; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

195. By Mr. BURTON: Petition of certain persons employed in the Union Building, 1836 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, expressing their approval of President Coolidge's message to Congress and commending him for his frankness and outspoken opinion on vital subjects, especially that pertaining to the bonus and Secretary Mellon's tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

196. Also, petition of the Ohio Board of Commerce, indorsing the proposal recommended by Secretary Mellon for the reduction of Federal income taxes and opposing the proposal to pass a national soldiers' bonus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

197. By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: Petition of Grand Army of the Republic encampment, Madison, S. Dak., favoring the purchasing of the Lincoln collection; to the Committee on the Library.

198. By Mr. COLE of Ohio: Petition of executive board of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs, concerning our national parks; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

199. Also, petition of Welch Post, No. 422, Grand Army of the Republic, Uhrichsville, Ohio, favoring the reenactment of the Bursum bill; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

200. By Mr. COOK: Petition of Federal Council of Clubs, including 2,000 women of Logansport, Ind., favoring a constitutional amendment concerning child labor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



201. By Mr. CROWTHER: Petition of Ladies' Auxiliary No. 122, National Association of Letter Carriers, Schenectady, N. Y., indorsing increased salaries for postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

202. Also, petition of One hundred and fifteenth and One hundred and fifty-third regiments, Grand Army of the Republic reunion, held at Gloversville, N. Y., favoring the increase of pensions to Civil War veterans and widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

203. By Mr. EVANS of Montana: Petition of district No. 5, Montana Federation of Women's Clubs, Hinsdale, Mont., favoring the United States becoming a member of the world court; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

204. By Mr. FENN: Petition of Loren D. Penfield Camp, No. 16, Connecticut Division Sons of Veterans, United States of America, of New Britain, Conn., advocating increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

205. Also, petition of Griffin A. Stedman Camp, No. 6, Sons of Veterans, United States of America, of Hartford, Conn., advocating increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

206. Also, petition of H. A. Grant Camp, No. 24, Sons of Veterans, United States of America, of Thompsonville, Conn., advocating increased pensions for veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

207. Also, petition of nine widows of veterans of the Civil War, Unionville, Conn., advocating an increase in the pensions allowed to widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

208. By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Sheet Metal Ware Association, favoring the Mellon plan for reduction of Federal taxation, and opposing the bonus; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

209. Also, petition of members of Long Prairie Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Capron, Ill., opposing any modification or liberalization of the Volstead law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

210. By Mr. KINDRED: Petition of the conservation commissioner of the State of New York, favoring an increase in appropriations to fight the gypsy moth; to the Committee on Agriculture.

211. By Mr. LEATHERWOOD: Petition of the general committee of the Utah Taxpayers' Association, Utah, urging the adoption of the Mellon tax-reduction plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

212. Also, petition of board of governors of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of Salt Lake, Utah, opposed to any change in the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

213. Also, petition of Cedar City Chamber of Commerce, Utah, opposed to Government ownership of railroads or any change in the transportation act of 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

214. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of members of Myles the Slasher Council of the Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, urging the United States Government to demand the release of political prisoners in Ireland; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

215. By Mr. LITTLE: Petition of the Private Soldiers and Sailors' Legion, asking the Sixty-eighth Congress to enact certain legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

216. By Mr. O'CONNELL of New York: Petition of the Military Order of the World War and other military organizations of New York, favoring the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

217. Also, petition of the New York Electrical League, favoring the Mellon plan for reduction of taxes; also, the Iron League of New York, favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; also Planten & Son (Inc.), of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

218. Also, petition of the Intertype Corporation, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the Mellon plan of tax reduction; also, the National Association of Real Estate Boards of Chicago; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

219. By Mr. ROBINSON of Iowa: Petition of headquarters, General Sheridan Post, No. 452, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War and their widows; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

220. Also, petition of Kinsman Post, No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, Des Moines, favoring an increase of pension to veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

221. Also, petition of reserve officers residing in northwest Iowa, favoring an appropriation; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

222. By Mr. ROGERS of Massachusetts: Papers to accompany House bill 3599; to the Committee on Pensions.

223. By Mr. SABATH: Petition of the Military Order of the World War and other military organizations of New York, favoring the retirement of disabled emergency Army officers; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

224. By Mr. SEARS of Nebraska: Papers to accompany House bill 3611; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

225. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3612; to the Committee on Pensions.

226. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3613; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

227. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3614; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

228. Also, papers to accompany House bill 3615; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

229. By Mr. SITES: Papers to accompany House bill 3616; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

230. By Mr. SWING: Petition of American Legion of the Department of California, indorsing the Swing-Johnson bill authorizing building by the Government of Boulder Dam and an "All-American canal"; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

231. By Mr. WATRES: Petition of druggists and merchants of Scranton, Pa., and vicinity, favoring the maintenance of the price of trade-marked articles; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 15, 1923.

The Chaplain, Rev. J. J. Muir, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou to whom we accord all praise and glory as the King of the ages, we would reverence Thee this morning and pray that Thy kingdom may be established in all hearts, that in the council chambers of the Nation Thou mayest be recognized. Hear us as we beg Thy blessing and ask for Thy guidance continually. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The reading clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last, when, on request of Mr. LODGE and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) authorizing the payment of salaries of the officers and employees of Congress for December, 1923, on the 20th day of that month, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee on the part of the House of one Member from each State to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the Nation on the decease of their late President, Warren Gamaliel Harding, and that the Speaker of the House, pursuant to such resolution, had appointed on the part of the House the following Members on the select committee:

Representatives BURTON, KAHN, TILSON, FRENCH, MADDEN, WOOD, HAUGEN, ANTHONY, LANGLEY, WHITE of Maine, GREENE of Massachusetts, McLAUGHLIN of Michigan, DAVIS of Minnesota, WASON, LEHLBACH, PARKER, YOUNG, HAWLEY, BUTLER, BURDICK, JOHNSON of South Dakota, LEATHERWOOD, FLEETWOOD, JOHNSON of Washington, REED of West Virginia, COOPER of Wisconsin, WINTER, ALMON, HAYDEN, OLDFIELD, TAYLOR of Colorado, BOYCE, CLARK of Florida, LEE of Georgia, DUPRE, LINTHICUM, COLLIER, DICKINSON of Missouri, EVANS of Montana, SHALLENBERGER, RICHARDS, MORROW, POE, CARTER, BYRNES of South Carolina, BYRNS of Tennessee, GARNER of Texas, and MONTAGUE.

### REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report covering activities of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1923, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.